

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-37
H. R. 7030

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 7030	.1
Digest of Public Law 87-37	.2

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 7030

- May 11, 1961 Rep. Gathings introduced H. R. 7030 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- May 15, 1961 House committee reported H. R. 7030 with amendment. H. Report No. 393. Print of bill and report.
- Sen. Fulbright, et al, introduced and discussed S. 1865 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of Sen. Fulbright.
- May 16, 1961 House passed H. R. 7030 as reported.
- May 17, 1961 Senate received and passed H. R. 7030 without amendment.
- Print of H. R. 7030 as passed by Senate.
- May 20, 1961 Approved: Public Law 87-37.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-37

TRANSFER OF COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to permit operators of farms with flooded-out cotton acreage to transfer all or part of that acreage allotment, with the permission of the county committee, to another farm in the same or an adjoining county operated by the same farmer. This is an emergency measure which applies to the 1961 crop only.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7030

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 1961

MR. GATHINGS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
4 is amended by striking out of section 344 (n) the figures
5 “1958” and inserting the figures “1961”.

I

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7030

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938, as amended.

By Mr. GATHINGS

MAY 11, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued May 16, 1961
For actions of May 15, 1961
87th-1st, No. 80

Acreage allotments.....1,20		
Appropriations.....6		
Commission.....21		
Conservation.....13		
Consumer.....16	Farm program.....9	Research.....26
Cooperatives.....14	Feed grains.....23	Retirement.....3
Cotton.....1,20	Foreign affairs.....11	River basin.....2
Dairy programs.....28	Forestry.....4,18	Rural counties.....21
Depressed areas.....14	Lands.....4	School milk.....28
Disaster relief.....23	Legislative program.....12	Seeds.....23
Education.....7	Marketing.....24	Sheep.....15
Electrification.....14	Personnel.....3,10,22,29	Small business.....17
Experiment stations.....26	Reclamation.....19	Tariffs.....5
Farm credit.....8	Recreation.....27	Wildlife.....25

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to authorize transfer of cotton acreage allotments in disaster areas. House committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Sen. Fulbright, with others, introduced and discussed bill to authorize transfer of cotton acreage allotments in disaster areas.

HOUSE

1. COTTON. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7030, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit producers to transfer to other land their 1961 cotton acreage allotments on lands which cannot be planted because of a natural disaster (H. Rept. 393). p. 7470
2. DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMPACT. Passed over without prejudice H. J. Res. 225, to grant the consent of Congress to the Delaware River Basin Compact and to enter into such compact on behalf of the U. S. p. 7438
3. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 2554, to repeal section 14(c) of title 6 of the United States Code requiring an annual report by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the bonding of officers and employees of the Federal Government. p. 7442
Passed without amendment H. R. 5432, to make permanent the 1953 cost-of-living increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund. p. 7444
The "Daily Digest" states that a Post Office and Civil Service Committee subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee with amendments H. R. 5674, to provide for the protection of basic compensation rates for employees affected by downgrading actions. p. D349

4. PUBLIC LANDS; FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 6422, to add federally owned lands to, and exclude federally owned lands from, the Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah (includes Forest Service lands). p. 7443
5. TARIFFS. By a vote of 74 to 6, passed without amendment H. R. 6611, to reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents. pp. 7444-8
6. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7035, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year 1962 (H. Rept. 392). p. 7470

SENATE

7. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments S. 1021, to authorize Federal financial assistance for public school facilities (S. Rept. 255). p. 7393
8. FARM CREDIT. Received the Farm Credit Administration's proposed bill "to amend further the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, and for other purposes"; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 7393
9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Hickenlooper inserted an article and an editorial discussing former Vice President Nixon's recent speech in Des Moines, "Nixon Charges Farm Deceit: Corn Prices Forced Down, He Contends; Rakes Freeman in Talk at Des Moines," and "Nixon's Criticism of Kennedy." pp. 7403-4
10. PERSONNEL. Sen. Mansfield inserted an article by Sen. Jackson discussing the importance of developing a competent career service in the Federal Government, including better training of candidates for top positions, selection of highly qualified people from private life, and higher salaries for positions at the sub-Cabinet level. He contended that "our Government has been very niggardly in giving civilian officials opportunities for advanced training," and that we "need the finest leadership, the finest planners and the finest administrators our country can produce." pp. 7405-7
11. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Wiley inserted several letters in support of his proposal for greater cooperation between the Government and U. S. businessmen abroad in implementing our foreign policy objectives. pp. 7430-2
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the consent calendar will be called on Tues. p. 7407

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Kefauver, inserting an editorial commending designation of John Wilder as Watershed Man of the Year. p. A3358
14. DEPRESSED AREAS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Edmondson, saying "Under aggressive and enlightened New Frontier leadership, the tremendous area development program just passed by the Congress is off to a flying start ..." p. A3372
Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserting Clyde Ellis' speech as to how cooperatives can be used for carrying out rural areas development program. pp. 3379-80

TRANSFER OF FLOODED ACREAGE

MAY 15, 1961.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7030]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7030) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 344(n) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out the figures "1958" where they first appear therein and inserting the figures "1961" and (2) by striking out the last two sentences thereof and inserting: "Any farm allotment transferred under this paragraph shall be deemed to be released acreage for purposes of acreage history credits under sections 344(f)(8), 344(m)(2), and 377 of this Act."

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

In several areas of the Midsouth, floodwaters are now overrunning cotton land and preventing the planting of cotton. Even when the floodwaters recede, the land in many instances will be unfit for planting for several weeks. Under present provisions of permanent law, even though the farmowner or operator owns another farm in the same county, he cannot transfer any part of his flooded-out cotton allotment to the other farm.

In 1958, when a similar flood situation occurred at about this same time of year, an emergency law applying only to the 1958 cotton crop was enacted permitting operators of farms with flooded-out cotton acreage to transfer all or part of that acreage allotment, with the permission of the county committee, to another farm in the same or an adjoining county operated by the same farmer. The effect of this

bill is to change the date on the 1958 emergency law and make it apply to the one year 1961.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The amendment made by the committee is technical in nature and is intended to make it clear that the farm on which any acreage transferred in 1961 pursuant to this bill would not receive history credit for future allotments as the result of such transfer.

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

There was not sufficient time to obtain a formal report from the Department of Agriculture on this bill but officials of the Department appeared before the committee and stated that they had no objection to its enactment. In 1958, the Department took a similar position on the bill enacted in that year.

COST

It is not anticipated that there will be any additional cost to the Government as the result of this legislation.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

(n) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if the Secretary determines that because of a natural disaster a substantial portion of the [1958] 1961 farm cotton acreage allotments in a county cannot be timely planted or replanted, he may authorize the transfer of all or a part of the cotton acreage allotment for any farm in the county so affected to another farm in the county or in an adjoining county on which one or more of the producers on the farm from which the transfer is to be made will be engaged in the production of cotton and will share in the proceeds thereof, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. Acreage history credits for transferred acreage shall be governed by the provisions of subsection (m)(2) of this section pertaining to the release and reapportionment of acreage allotments. No transfer hereunder shall be made to a farm covered by a [1958] 1961 acreage reserve contract for cotton.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7030

[Report No. 393]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 1961

Mr. GATHINGS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 15, 1961

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
4 is amended by striking out of section 344(n) the figures
5 “1958” and inserting the figures “1961”.

6 That section 344(n) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
7 1938, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out the figures
8 “1958” where they first appear therein and inserting the fig-
9 ures “1961” and (2) by striking out the last two sentences
10 thereof and inserting: “Any farm allotment transferred under
11 this paragraph shall be deemed to be released acreage for

- 1 *purposes of acreage history credits under sections 344(f)(8),*
2 *344(m)(2), and 377 of this Act."*

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938, as amended.

By Mr. GATHINGS

MAY 11, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 15, 1961

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union, and ordered to be printed

S. 1865

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15, 1961

MR. FULBRIGHT (for himself, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. SYMINGTON, and Mr. STENNIS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 344 (n) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out the
5 figures "1958" where they first appear therein and inserting
6 the figures "1961" and (2) by striking out the last two
7 sentences thereof and inserting: "Any farm allotment trans-
8 ferred under this paragraph shall be deemed to be released
9 acreage for purposes of acreage history credits under sections
10 344 (f) (8), 344 (m) (2), and 377 of this Act."

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr.
COOPER, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr.
SYMINGTON, and Mr. STENNIS

MAY 15, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

By Mr. MUNDT (for himself and Mr. CASE of South Dakota):

S. 1869. A bill to provide for the establishment of a commission on problems of small towns and rural counties; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BLAKLEY, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FONG, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GORE, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HICKEY, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KERR, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. LONG of Hawaii, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MORTON, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MUSKIE, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRUTY, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SCHOEPPPEL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WILEY, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio):

S.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of a gold medal to Bop Hope; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. SYMINGTON when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTIONS

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF COMMITTEE PRINT ENTITLED "AGING AMERICANS"

Mr. McNAMARA submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 145), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Special Committee on Aging 10,000 additional copies of the committee print, "Aging Americans—Their Views and Living Conditions," a report by the Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, issued by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare during the 86th Congress, 2d session.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF GEORGE W. NORRIS, OF NEBRASKA

Mr. HRUSKA submitted a resolution (S. Res. 146) for the Senate to adjourn on July 11, 1961 as a mark of further respect to the memory of Hon. George W. Norris, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HRUSKA, which appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 105(b) OF HOUSING ACT OF 1949

Mr. KEFAUVER. Madam President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill which would amend section 105(b) of the Housing Act of 1949.

The amendment would provide an additional exception to the requirement that the purchasers or lessees of land from an Urban Renewal Agency commence improvements on the land within a reasonable period of time. This exception would apply to a purchaser or lessee which, first, is a public body or nonprofit corporation; and second, acquires the property for subsequent disposition by it in accordance with the urban renewal plan. The amendment is designed to permit public agencies or private nonprofit corporations, such as industrial development foundations, to purchase urban renewal land and hold it undeveloped while attracting industry to the locality.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1858) to amend section 105(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, introduced by Mr. KEFAUVER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENIOR CITIZENS SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. McNAMARA. Madam President, many critics of new programs and new legislation affecting the Nation's senior citizens have complained loudly that we are being too paternalistic and too welfare-statish.

In making these complaints, I gather that they mean that older Americans—especially those who are retired—should not just settle back and bask in the sun, sway in the rocking chair, stay cooped up in a home for the aged—and allow society to wait on them, hand and foot.

Madam President, there is a great deal of merit in urging older men and women—especially if they are able to get around—to remain active and useful in their retirement years. During the past 2 years of my chairmanship of the Subcommittee on the Aged and Aging, and now, as chairman of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging, I have been impressed by the large number of older citizens who could make important contributions. Contributions not only to their own morale and well-being, but to the community at large.

Once again, therefore, I wish to introduce, for proper reference, a bill that would enable the growing numbers of such aged Americans to participate in training and refresher programs, for developing the necessary skills in the fields of community service.

This proposal has recently been publicized as a Senior Citizens Peace Corps. I think this is to be welcomed, since it will show that either on a domestic or an overseas basis, the senior citizens of America are just as anxious to express their deep-felt desire to be of help to their fellow men as are the youth of our Nation.

Madam President, I hope that my fellow Senators on both sides of the aisle will see the importance and the positive nature of the purpose of my bill, and that we forge ahead in the field of aging—beyond the mere statements of policy issued at the recent White House Conference on Aging—to make real and concrete our public declarations about encouraging our increasing population of older persons to continue to lead useful lives—in this case, by offering their time and their talents to the solution of problems affecting the community at large.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and a brief description of its contents be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and description will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1863) to provide for the establishment of a senior citizens service training program, introduced by Mr. McNAMARA, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Senior Citizens Service Training Program Act."

FINDINGS OF FACT AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2 (a) The Congress finds and declares that, within the large number of retired Americans, there are thousands of men and women who are able and willing to make significant contributions to the civic development of their communities and Nation, and who constitute a vast reservoir of manpower capable of being trained or retrained for currently unfilled roles in the broad area of occupations which obtain in the fields of health, education, and welfare, that, by assisting and encouraging retired Americans to perform on a part-time basis occupational roles (whether presently in existence or yet to be created) in such fields, the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments and civic-minded organizations, cannot only greatly contribute to the general civic development of the Nation, but also to the restoration of dignity and of a meaningful life to our otherwise retired population.

(b) It is therefore the purpose of this Act to provide for the training or retraining of retired Americans for part-time occupational roles in the broad area of health, education, and welfare so as to enable them to lead more active and meaningful lives and, at the same time, to alleviate the existing shortage of personnel in this area of community service occupations.

MANPOWER SURVEYS

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter referred

to as the "Secretary") shall conduct manpower surveys, on a regional basis, within the fields of health, education, and welfare with a view to determining the kind and extent of part-time employment opportunities within such fields which are available to retired individuals. In carrying out such surveys, the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of Labor, and shall have authority to utilize, on a reimbursable basis, such of the personnel and facilities of the Department of Labor, or of any other department or agency of the Government, as he deems necessary or desirable.

(b) On the basis of data collected by or made available to him as a result of such surveys or otherwise, the Secretary shall publish and disseminate among retired individuals and appropriate officials, groups, agencies, and organizations, within each region of the United States, information relating to—

(1) the kinds of positions within the fields of health, education, and welfare which are available within such region to retired individuals;

(2) the number of each kind of such positions which are so available; and

(3) the training required to qualify for such positions.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary shall, from time to time and in cooperation with State and local governments and civic organizations, establish and conduct, within the various regions of the United States, occupational training programs which are designed to qualify retired individuals living within such regions for locally available positions in the fields of health, education, and welfare.

(b) In determining whether to establish and conduct one or more training programs within any particular region of the United States, the Secretary shall be guided by the following considerations:

(1) The number of positions within the fields of health, education, and welfare (within such region) which would be available to retired individuals, if properly qualified;

(2) The number of retired individuals desiring to participate in any such training program; and

(3) The type and extent of training required to qualify such individuals for such positions.

(c) The Secretary shall not conduct, within any region of the United States, any training program if, on the basis of all the data available to him, he finds that the positions for which training of senior citizens is provided can otherwise be filled by full-time job applicants.

GRANTS TO NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 5. (a) In carrying out the training programs provided for in section 4, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, utilize the services of public and other nonprofit organizations and agencies, which shall be reimbursed for their services through a system of direct grants to be created and administered by the Secretary for such purpose.

(b) The Secretary is further authorized to make direct grants to such organizations for demonstration projects designed to promote the interest of such organizations in undertaking the training and recruitment of retired individuals for employment within the fields of health, education, and welfare.

APPROPRIATION

SEC. 6. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1961, and for each of the two succeeding fiscal years, the sum of \$5,000,000.

The description presented by Mr. McNAMARA is as follows:

PROVISIONS OF SENIOR CITIZENS' SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM BILL

SECTIONS 1 AND 2

These sections present the findings of fact and the purpose of the bill, referring to the thousands of men and women who constitute a vast reservoir of currently unused manpower in health, education, and welfare, and the need to train or retrain these retired persons for part-time employment in such fields.

SECTION 3

The bill calls for manpower surveys by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, to determine the kind and extent of part-time employment opportunities in the fields of community services on a regional basis; publication and dissemination of the survey results on the kinds of positions suitable for senior citizens; the number of such positions available; and the training required for these positions.

SECTION 4

This part of the bill establishes the nature of the training programs required. The Secretary of HEW, in cooperation with State and local governments and civic organizations, would conduct training programs for available positions—guided by the number of positions in a given region; the number of retired individuals desiring training, and limited to training for positions which would remain otherwise unfilled by younger, full-time job applicants.

SECTION 5

The Secretary is authorized to use the services of both public and nonprofit organizations in pursuance of the purposes of the act; and to make direct grants to such organizations for pertinent demonstration projects.

SECTION 6

The bill authorizes appropriation of \$5 million for each of 3 years, starting July 1, 1961, for the purpose of carrying out the above provisions.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN TRANSFERS OF COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Madam President, on behalf of myself and Senators McCLELLAN, COOPER, EASTLAND, KEFAUVER, and SYMINGTON, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize a slight measure of relief for cotton farmers whose cotton acreage has been flooded out by recent heavy rains. This is a companion measure to a bill introduced in the House of Representatives last Thursday by Representative GATHINGS.

The House Agriculture Committee was sufficiently impressed with the merits of this legislation and the need for urgent action on it to call a special session on Friday to approve the bill. I understand that the bill will probably be brought up for action in the House early this week. Department of Agriculture witnesses who appeared before the House Committee testified in favor of the bill and stated that regulations to implement the legislation would be drawn up at once in order to get the program into operation without delay.

This is a simple piece of legislation and it is sorely needed to help farmers who have been unable to plant their allotted cotton acreage because of flood condi-

tions or whose plantings have been washed out. Thousands of acres of cotton land in several States have been made unworkable by recent flood conditions. Passage of this legislation will enable cotton growers to transfer, under certain conditions, all or part of their acreage allotment from a flooded-out farm to another farm within the county or in an adjoining county. The Secretary of Agriculture will specify the counties to be covered by the transfer program and will prescribe regulations under which it will be carried out. I might mention that Congress voted this same type of relief for cotton farmers in 1958.

Madam President, cotton farmers in my State are caught in a severe cost-price squeeze and unless this transfer authority is approved, it may be bankruptcy for many of them. A great many farmers have already lost sizable sums in planting costs due to flood conditions.

Others have simply not had a chance to get any seeds in the ground because of standing water. If these farmers can move their flooded-out acreage to higher ground it will at least help to cut down on their losses. There is little planting time left and this bill must be acted upon at once if it is to be effective. I introduce this companion bill to Representative GATHINGS' bill in order to give the Senate Agriculture Committee a specific bill to consider pending completion of House action on H.R. 7030. I hope that the committee will act prompt on this humanitarian measure.

In closing, I wish to point out that much of the losses suffered by cotton farmers in my State and other States in the flood region could have been prevented if these farmers had available to them weather information tailored to fit their farming needs. This type of weather information will be provided to farmers in southern and eastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, and southeastern Missouri if we can obtain funds to implement the special agricultural weather service project which has been proposed by me and others from this area. The long-range forecasts under this proposed program would have undoubtedly influenced many farmers to postpone their cotton planting to a later date. This special service for the farmers would at least have provided the farmers with some warning of the future rainfall prospects and would have tempered the producer's traditional eagerness to get his new crop in the ground.

There are no funds in the 1962 budget to initiate this special weather service project, but I am hopeful that the Congress will look with favor on our request for the small sum which is needed to get this program under way. I plan to testify on this project before the Appropriations Subcommittee tomorrow. The recent floods in the cotton-growing areas will have served some useful purpose if they help in drawing attention to the need for better weather service for farmers in our area.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued May 17, 1961

For actions of May 16, 1961

87th-1st, No. 31

CONTENTS

Administrative procedure.....	23
Budget.....	13,20
CCC.....	21
Cotton.....	1
Dairy products.....	21
Education.....	3
Food for peace.....	15
Farm credit.....	3,19
Farm labor.....	2,18
Farm program.....	12
Fiscal policies.....	11
Forest lands.....	22
Grapes and plums.....	6
Housing.....	14
Mining.....	5
Natural resources.....	10
Personnel.....	7,17
Recreation.....	16
Retirement.....	17
Soil and water conservation.....	3
Sugarbeets.....	9
Textiles.....	4
Urban affairs.....	14
Vehicles.....	17
Watersheds.....	21

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to authorize transfer of cotton acreage allotments in disaster areas. Rep. Sisk urged additional funds for soil and water conservation loans.

HOUSE

1. COTTON. Passed as reported H. R. 7030, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit producers to transfer to other land their 1961 cotton acreage allotments on lands which cannot be planted because of a natural disaster. p. 7550
2. MIGRATORY LABOR. Rep. Daniels said "one of our Nation's most socially and economically deprived groups is our migratory agricultural workers," and inserted an editorial "Hope for Migrants." p. 7573
3. FARM CREDIT. Rep. Sisk spoke on the farm credit emergency, saying "I refer to a complete lack of either public or private financing for essential soil and water conservation on farms ... immediate steps must be taken to make loan financing available." He also inserted a letter to John A. Baker and a reply by Secretary Freeman in which the Secretary stated that "budgetary needs and resources are under frequent review by this administration and if the President finds it possible to request additional funds in the future, I am confident that he will submit such a request to the Congress." pp. 7579-80
4. TEXTILES. Rep. Hemphill said "we were happy with the President's textile program ... because it was the first time in many years that the administration ... had given the concern we thought was necessary and proper to the problems of the textile people." p. 7581

Rep. Whitener said "I feel that unless others join with us in this battle the textile worker will become a vanishing breed in this country." pp. 7580-90

5. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2924, extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits against mineral entries in Alaska (H. Rept. 394). p. 7607

SENATE

6. GRAPES AND PLUMS EXPORTS. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1462, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish minimum standards of quality for the exportation of any variety of grapes and plums. p. D352
7. PERSONNEL. The Commerce Department voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1456, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. p. D352
8. EDUCATION. Began debate on S. 1021, to authorize a program of Federal financial assistance for public education, including assistance for schools in federally impacted areas. pp. 7498-7527, 7539-48
9. SUGARBEET ALLOTMENTS. Received an Okla. Legislature resolution urging increase sugarbeet allotments for certain counties in the State. p. 7476
10. NATURAL RESOURCES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution endorsing the proposals "in the President's message to Congress outlining his program for development of our natural resources," and urging speedy Congressional action on the proposals. pp. 7475-6
11. FISCAL POLICIES. Sen. Williams, Del., inserted a speech by Sen. Butler discussing U. S. fiscal policies, "The Financial Problem Confronting Us." pp. 7484-6

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley commending and inserting the Kiplinger Agricultural Letter discussing statements made by Mr. Shuman of the Farm Bureau opposing the proposed farm bill. pp. A3420-1
Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey commending the President and the Secretary "upon their foresight" in the development of the feed-grain program and inserting an editorial which "spells out" the purpose of the program. p. A3421
Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntire inserting an article, "NEA Survey Shows Many Changes Now Underway In Agriculture." pp. A3421-3
13. BUDGET. Extension of remarks of Sen. Kuchel favoring legislation which "would bring up for annual congressional scrutiny unobligated and unexpended carry-over funds in executive departments" and inserting an article on this subject. p. A3423
14. URBAN AFFAIRS; HOUSING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Anderson inserting an editorial commending with favor on a speech in opposition to the proposed establishment of a Dept. of Urban Affairs and Housing. pp. A3423-4

To be senior assistant dental surgeons

James E. Hamner III Milton E. Schaefer
Sherman L. Cox Loren F. Mills

To be assistant dental surgeons

Robert J. McCune James N. Franklin
Philip M. Lightbody Lloyd K. Croft
Irwin Blumenthal Kenton E. Nesbit
David R. Madsen Merwyn C. Crump
Steve D. Hunsaker Maurice A. Correy
Richard E. Adams Wayne E. Stroud
Bryant G. Speed David Stevenson
James D. Ashman Gerald C. Stanley
Darrel D. Lee Kenneth J. Richter

Robert A. Cialone Norman L. Clark

To be senior assistant sanitary engineer

William C. Galegar

To be assistant sanitary engineers

James R. Coleman
John N. English
John A. Frierson

To be junior assistant sanitary engineers

G. Lee Christensen Samuel B. McKee
Fred M. Reiff James H. Eagen
Max E. Burchett Howard J. Edde
John K. Carswell John E. Hagan III

John M. Leach

Russell H. Wyer

William A. Felsing, Jr.

John D. Clem

Louis J. Breimhurst

Robert L. Bolin, Jr.

Robert H. Reeves

James V. Waskiewicz

Stuart F. Somers

Carl H. Johnson

To be senior assistant veterinary officers

Robert P. Botts

William A. Priester, Jr.

Allan C. Pier

Philip H. Coleman

Kirby I. Campbell

To be assistant veterinary officers

John O. Iversen

William B. Henry, Jr.

Billy E. Hooper

Wendell E. Johnson

Robert G. Scholtens

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The words of the Master, Matthew 28: 20: *Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.*

Most merciful and gracious, Thou art here with us in the fellowship of prayer and in the faith which calls upon Thee for guidance in pursuing the ways of reason and righteousness.

May our minds and hearts be animated and aglow with the comradeship and counsel of our blessed Lord for we humbly acknowledge that our finite wisdom is so fallible and our insight so limited.

Grant that we may feel the urgency of Thy divine appeal to give ourselves as partners and fellow workers in the great struggle against aggression, injustice, and inhumanity.

Show us how we may create an atmosphere of good will among the members of the human family and may the visions and hopes which we cherish of a world of peace and brotherhood soon be attained and fulfilled.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 143. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week in May 1961 in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1619. An act to authorize adjustments in accounts of outstanding old-series currency, and for other purposes.

S. 1852. An act to authorize appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 9, when H.R. 4130, to amend the Menominee Termination Act, was under consideration, I replied to certain questions asked by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross]. On page 7150 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that

date, lines 55 through 60 of the second column, my statement should be corrected to read as follows:

Mr. ASPINALL. I will make my final answer to the gentleman. These are not foreign citizens of foreign countries. These are citizens of the United States of America, and they should be treated as such.

I ask unanimous consent to have the permanent RECORD so corrected.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 7030) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. HOEVEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the provisions of this bill?

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes. This legislation is exactly the same legislation as the House and Senate approved in 1958, when we had a similar flood condition. This permits farmers in flooded-out areas to move their allotment of acreage to higher ground. It will not increase the acreage by one acre, but it will permit them to have an income in 1961, continue their operations and liquidate their indebtedness. A large area is flooded with water. This winter and spring has been exceptionally cold and wet. Our farmers have experienced difficulty and disaster in 3 of the last 4 crop years.

Mr. HOEVEN. This applies just to 1961, and there is no cost whatever involved?

Mr. GATHINGS. It applies to 1961 only and there is no cost involved. This is emergency legislation that is needed immediately. If cotton is not planted before May 20 the chances are little yield will result.

Mr. HOEVEN. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as

amended, is amended by striking out of section 344(n) the figures "1958" and inserting the figures "1961".

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That section 344(n) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out the figures '1958' where they first appear therein and inserting the figures '1961' and (2) by striking out the last two sentences thereof and inserting: 'Any farm allotment transferred under this paragraph shall be deemed to be released acreage for purposes of acreage history credits under sections 344(f) (8), 344(m) (2), and 377 of this Act.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORE "FREEDOM RIDERS"—MERCHANTS OF RACIAL HATRED

(Mr. HUDDLESTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, the so-called "freedom riders" have obtained their goal. Their sole purpose in trespassing upon the South and its well established and understood customs was to create a deplorable and disturbing situation. This they have done. It is difficult for any southerner who understands the problems confronting our people to sympathize with this radical extremist group which has invaded our State. They got just what they asked for.

Every decent southerner deplors violence in this case, all of us understand the tremendous aggravation brought about by these self-annointed merchants of racial hatred.

When the group left Washington last week, the fanfare and publicity marking their departure, made it clear that their motives were not those of goodwill and racial understanding. They deliberately set about to violate the laws of Alabama.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 56 I am listed as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued May 18, 1961
For actions of May 17, 1961
87th-1st, No. 32

Air pollution.....	10		
Appropriations.....	10		
Cotton.....	1		
Depressed areas.....	7		
Education.....	3		
Electrification.....	6		
Expenditures.....	5		
Farm credit.....	22		
Farm labor.....	10		
Farm loans.....	14, 22		
Farm prices.....	15		
Farm program.....	4, 9, 19		
Foreign aid.....	5		
Health.....	16		
Housing.....	12		
Imports.....	17		
Lands.....	26		
Laws.....	24		
Libraries.....	23		
Milk.....	10		
Nomination.....	7		
Personnel.....	20		
Research.....	16		
River basin.....	18		
Sugar.....	2		
Surplus commodities.....	8		
Surplus property.....	25		
Tariffs.....	13		
Textiles.....	11		
Unemployment compensation.....	10		
Water pollution.....	10		
Watersheds.....	21		
Wildlife.....	26		

HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report title III of farm bill on agricultural credit. Senate passed bill to authorize transfer of cotton acreage allotments in disaster areas. Sen. Curtis urged increase in domestic sugar production. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. COTTON. Passed without amendment H. R. 7030, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit producers to transfer to other land their 1961 cotton acreage allotments on land which cannot be planted because of a natural disaster. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 7674-5
2. SUGAR. Sen. Curtis spoke in favor of "a long-range extension of the Sugar Act, to provide for a very substantial increase in domestic sugar production," and urged the Secretary to formulate and support a program "that will give to the American farmer the right to produce a much greater share of the sugar that is needed in the United States." pp. 7622-3
3. EDUCATION. Continued debate on S. 1021, to authorize a program of Federal financial assistance for public education, including assistance for schools in federally impacted areas. pp. 7640-3, 7648-70, 7671-3, 7675-80
4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Wiley inserted the testimony of officials of the Pure Milk Products Cooperative of Wisconsin before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee in support of the farm bill in which they stated "We believe it to be

basically the soundest and finest agricultural legislation to ever come before Congress. We think farmers will heartily approve its use and reduce governmental costs and materially improve farmers' income and living standards." pp. 7621-2

Sen. Bridges inserted an article from the Farm Bureau Federation newsletter, "Federal Control Threatens Family Farm, Shuman Says," criticizing the farm bill and stating that "Government intervention in agriculture may destroy the ability of the family farm to change with the times, thereby causing it to lose its markets." pp. 7637-8

5. EXPENDITURES; FOREIGN AID. Sen. Bridges inserted two editorials criticizing the foreign aid program and "back-door spending" by Federal agencies. p. 7638
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted a speech by Sen. Aiken, "The Unfinished Work of George Norris," in which he commended the efforts of Sen. Norris in the establishment of REA and TVA. pp. 7645-6
7. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of William L. Batt, Jr., to be Area Re-development Administrator in the Department of Commerce. p. 7612
8. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures a report on Federal stockpile inventories as of March 1961, including CCC surplus commodity inventories. pp. 7612-8

HOUSE

9. FARM BILL. The "Daily Digest" states that the subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee title III, regarding agricultural credit, of H. R. 6400, the omnibus farm bill. p. D360
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7035, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies appropriation bill for 1962. The bill includes funds for the Mexican farm labor program, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, endowment of land-grant colleges and universities, air pollution control, milk, food, interstate and community sanitation control, and water supply and water pollution control. pp. 7684-720
11. TEXTILES. Rep. Scranton spoke on the plight of the silk industry, saying "The facts are astounding and point up the critical condition of the domestic silk industry." pp. 7725-6
12. HOUSING. Received from the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency a draft of a proposed bill "to amend section 217 of the National Housing Act to provide an interim increase in the authorization for insurance of mortgages by the Federal Housing Administration"; to Banking and Currency Committee. p. 7739
13. TARIFFS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 6611, to reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents (this bill was previously passed on May 15 but a question had been raised as to whether a quorum was present). pp. 7681-2

remained steadfast in their jobs have an average age of 48 years, and can be expected to retire within a few years. At present salary levels, it may not be possible to replace them.

Paradoxically, West Virginia trains approximately 1,000 teachers each year, at a cost of more than \$1 million a year, but less than one-third of the teachers my State annually trains remain in the State to teach school. In effect, because of the low pay for teachers in West Virginia, my State is in the abnormal position of educating teachers for work in other States while she direly needs them herself. The State of Ohio, for example, reported that it had hired 526 West Virginia teachers last year. Any West Virginia teacher, with proper certification, can add from \$1,500 to \$2,000 to his or her annual income as a teacher by merely moving to another State.

Madam President, in 1958, the Congress enacted the National Defense Education Act as a means of catching up with Soviet Russia's surprising superiority in education. As an action, this was a splendid forward step, but only a step—only one step in several which we must take if we sincerely believe that education is our master defensive weapon for survival.

Our next step must be the enactment of the bill before us—to provide Federal aid to education—if the first step we already have taken is not to prove a hobbled one. It is not enough to emphasize the need for enriched instruction in the sciences, the mathematics, foreign languages, or to attract college students to these career opportunities, or to the teaching profession via a Federal student loan program. We must strengthen the basic beginnings of education in the elementary and secondary schools by ending the classroom shortages throughout the Nation, and by making the profession of teaching more attractive through higher pay.

Recently, a teacher in one of Maryland's more populous counties, close to Washington, D.C., left his job to run a milk route in order to better provide for his family. He made more money delivering milk every morning than he did teaching school. In the Soviet Union, I might point out, the teacher is treated as one of the elite and, comparatively speaking, enjoys greater benefits and higher financial rewards than does his American counterpart.

The Federal Government must face up to its obligation insofar as the national need for brainpower is concerned. Opponents of this legislation declare that it would mean Federal control of education—a fact which is not borne out by the history of Federal participation in education.

Since the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Federal Government has financially participated in school support without one single instance of interference in any State's or community's educational curriculum. For more than 100 years the Federal Government has supported land-grant colleges in many States without a single instance of interference. This is also true regarding

Federal aid to schools in areas impacted by Federal employees or military personnel.

Rather than spending profitless time fearing Federal interference in the school curriculum, we should do some positive thinking about how our States and the Federal Government should apply bigger percentages of their tax-take for education.

Alexander Pope once wrote:

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

By the same token, what we do about our educational system today will shape the security and growth of America tomorrow. For these reasons, enactment of the bill before us—to provide Federal aid to education—is a requirement which we cannot afford to deny to ourselves or to our children.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I wish to take only a minute to express my high commendation of the Senator from West Virginia for the speech he has just made. I point out that in this one short speech he has made the case for this bill, and in this one short speech he has very succinctly applied to one State, his own State of West Virginia, the basic principles and purposes of the pending bill. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to say to the court—using that analogy here in the Senate—to the Senate as a court—we rest our case.

I would be perfectly willing to go to a vote on the bill based upon the speech the Senator from West Virginia has made. He and I know, however, that we will not be afforded that privilege. There will be amendment after amendment offered. However, I am glad that we can point over and over again in the Record to his great supporting speech which magnificently backs up the committee.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I am very humbly grateful for the very kind remarks of the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon. I appreciate so much what he has said. I congratulate him on the fine work he has done in making it possible for this exemplary piece of legislation to be brought to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from West Virginia.

I am informed that the Senator from Idaho wishes to make a speech. He has temporarily stepped off the floor. Therefore, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Legislative Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CENTENNIAL OF BIRTH OF GEORGE W. NORRIS—ADDRESS BY HON. LISTER HILL, OF ALABAMA

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record an excellent

speech delivered on May 16 by the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] at the George Norris Memorial Centennial. The speech was a particularly fitting one, because Senator HILL served with George Norris in the Senate of the United States. The Record will show that on some of the great human welfare legislation which will always bear the name of Norris, the Senator from Alabama, who would say he was a private in the ranks, was really an able senatorial assistant to Senator Norris.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

AS I REMEMBER GEORGE W. NORRIS

(Speech by Senator HILL at ceremonies in Washington honoring memory of George W. Norris, May 16, 1961)

It is a solemn occasion when men and women meet to honor a friend whose life is ended. It is a time of remembrance, of recognition, of rededication. For some of us this is a lonely time. We meet in this, the centennial year of his birth, to commemorate the long and fruitful life of a great American. But to those of us who knew George Norris, this day revives the first sharp sense of loss we suffered when he died. Our sense of loss is undiminished by the years. We loved him, drew strength from his courage, gained wisdom from his patience, learned tolerance from his compassion.

The story of his life is known to all of us. In this assembly his contributions to the public welfare will be surveyed. Their range is broad, for his interests spread as wide as the far horizons of the prairies he called home. From those plains he brought to Washington, and he never lost, his deep awareness that there is no place for men to hide. For him responsibility was limitless and it was complete. His commitment to his fellow men was total, with no reservation. George Norris wanted a better life for all people. That was his single goal. Throughout his life he worked to achieve it.

All the talents with which he was endowed, all the skills he acquired, these were every day invested in the never-ending task to which he was committed. This is the durable inheritance he has bequeathed to us who are gathered here to do honor to his memory. He did not leave us a project to promote, or a program to foster in his name. He left us a yardstick, a standard of service by which each one of us can test our own objectives, appraise our methods, and measure our accomplishments.

High on the list of George Norris' achievements stands the creation of TVA, and my memories of George Norris are deeply rooted in his sponsorship of this great enterprise. When I first came to Washington to take my seat in Congress he had already accepted as his own the long and arduous fight to save for public use the war surplus properties at Muscle Shoals in my home State of Alabama. This was the beginning of TVA. A dam half built across the river and a chemical facility constructed to produce munitions, these were the assets regarded as surplus to the Nation's need when World War I was ended.

TVA exists today because some auspicious fate decreed that George Norris should be chairman of the committee of the Senate to which bills for the disposal of these properties were referred. There is no better illustration of the simple way this noble man accepted the consequences of his complete dedication to public service. Evasion of responsibility would have been easy for a politician with a normal instinct for self-preservation. The issue was bound to be controversial and the properties were

not located in his own State. But for George Norris there could be no hiding place, for him no peace in noninvolvement. He was obliged to act in behalf of the people—the people of my State, the people of adjacent States—far from the State he represented.

I like to think that TVA will forever bear the mark of his rare and selfless spirit. I believe, in some mysterious fashion, it makes a difference that the enterprise was not born of parochial concern, or in response to local political pressure, and that no man's ambition was advanced by its creation. Its lineage is pure. TVA was established because each day George Norris asked himself the timeless question, lately cheered but rarely answered, "What can I do for my country?" This was his response: He could undertake to save for public use the properties constructed by the government at Muscle Shoals in Alabama.

It was a titanic job he undertook. To those who would continue on the trail he blazed, this is a truth to remember. George Norris never asked what was feasible. He asked what was right. He never asked how long and hard the road ahead would be. He saw a distant goal and knew he had to start without delay.

For more than 10 long years he labored. I remember how tirelessly he worked. He read reports, consulted experts, conducted long and exhausting hearings. Alone he journeyed in search of facts, north to Ontario, west to the Pacific, south to Muscle Shoals. Again and again he spoke on the floor of the Senate. Every parliamentary skill he possessed was at the people's service. The Senate's tradition of unlimited debate was employed in their behalf. Like a patient schoolmaster to reluctant pupils, he made his points over and over again, sharing with his colleagues all that he had so deeply learned. He mastered engineering data, probed the mysteries of power accounting and finance, studied chemical operations. But he talked about the back-breaking toil of the people to whose increased well-being he was determined the properties at Muscle Shoals should be dedicated.

He affirmed a high moral principle, the principle that all the people, not just a few, have a right to share the fruits of scientific progress. But he talked about the ill-lit country schoolroom, the dim lamp in the parlor, the pump in the yard, the bucket and the wood-burning stove in the kitchen. Into the record he introduced maternal and infant mortality statistics, the poignant story of the brief life span in rural areas, where life was more harsh, labor more pitiless than it needed to be because the people were denied the boon of electric energy.

George Norris fought that the farmer and the housewife might participate in the modern world. He spoke for the poor, the lonely, and the over-burdened. He saw the power from Wilson Dam as a tool to use to make life easier for the farmer and the housewife, to release their energies for greater productivity, to expand their opportunities. This was his dream. Muscle Shoals was a place to start. Public ownership and operation was a means to the end. It was as simple as that to George Norris.

Little by little, man by man, the circle of support for his proposals began to widen. Plans to sell the properties were defeated and abandoned in the face of his relentless exposure. Twice his measures providing for public utilization were adopted by the Congress only to fail of executive approval.

George Norris was no stranger to discouragement in those years. He walked with sorrow often, but his determination never faltered. I remember this. And I remember something else of great significance. I wonder at it now, and I am humble in the recognition of a triumph. Successive bills were not diluted to make approval easy. Each

bill was better than the last, broader in its vision, wiser in its provisions. More men contributed their talents. As George Norris taught, he learned, until in 1933 when we met together in the committee of conference to determine the final provisions of the statute a government corporation was established with responsibilities much broader than a mandate to devote to public use the properties owned by the government at Muscle Shoals. These facilities were basic to the program. They formed the strong foundation. But the act went further.

TVA was finally created to demonstrate what could be accomplished when the job of developing a region's resources is seen as a whole, when administration is decentralized, when management and politics are sternly separated, when a conscious effort is made to enlist the assets and the energies of local governments in promotion of a total program. A brilliant administrative innovation was achieved. A pilot plant for progress throughout the world was created.

Many men had worked together over the years, but let us here remember that it was the patience and the dedication of George Norris that welded all of us together. He was our leader. It was his decision to thwart disposal of the properties at Muscle Shoals that held a beachhead where the rest of us could find a place to fight. Through the years he was the one who kept the purpose of all our efforts clear. Like a watermark on every page of the statute the stamp of George Norris stands out.

It stands out in the sections where TVA is directed to make energy available for rural and domestic use at the lowest possible rates but at the same time to achieve revenues to cover the costs of power production. George Norris wrote these objectives in the law. There is no uncertainty about their meaning, no qualification on the responsibility of those entrusted with administration. Their job is to endeavor ceaselessly to decrease power costs, to increase its use by consumers.

When TVA austere resists pressure to construct uneconomic projects, no matter how attractive they may appear to local sponsors, when it refuses to locate plants at sites which would increase production costs, no matter how appealing the solicitations, these are the provisions of the statute it is honoring. This was the injunction of George Norris. When TVA engineers determine that larger and more efficient units will lower power costs, larger and more efficient units must be designed and must be fabricated. When it is clear that the costs of electrical equipment are not restrained by the check of honest competition, TVA is obliged to act. The statute requires it. Foreign bids must be solicited. Collusive bidding must be exposed. This is the way power rates are held down. This is the yardstick of George Norris.

Today, when the highest domestic use of electricity and the lowest rates in the United States are reported from the region served by TVA, I read the list of appliances the people use with a reminiscent satisfaction—electric feed grinders, haydriers, milking machines, and freezers on the farm; refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, washing machines, and dryers, air-conditioning units in the home. These appliances are in use today because the cost of electricity to the domestic consumer has been reduced from 6 cents to less than a penny a kilowatt-hour as average use has risen from 600 to more than 9,000 kilowatt-hours a year. These appliances are in use on farms and in homes today because George Norris devoted his life to his fellow men.

Because of him, over 98 percent of the farms in the region have electric service and 75 percent have pressure running water systems. All-electric schools flourish in the valley; electric house heating is spreading.

When I see these changes, this surging progress, I remember his deep conviction that it could be done. This is what he meant.

I remember how he used to smile, his whole face would be alight, as he described what an abundant supply of electricity could do to change the lives of people. I think he would not be astonished to discover that this power system his faith created is now the largest in the United States, that the demands of the people for electric energy have outstripped the capacity of the river to supply it, and that coal, another gift of nature, is releasing its long-hoarded energy to promote their well-being. I know he would not be surprised to see that the rates of private power companies adjoining TVA have been reduced, that use on their systems has increased while their profits have risen. He knew the yardstick would work. His faith was boundless.

Today, from Burma and Brazil, Tunisia and Iran, from Norway and from the British Isles, from every continent of the earth men come to visit TVA. They come as pilgrims visit shrines, seeking nourishment for their hopes and their aspirations. They visit a modern laboratory where new types of fertilizers are being developed, a plant where they are produced and farms where products are tested. They watch huge barges move in long tows on the tranquil river. They visit nurseries where seedlings are made ready for planting in a great program of reforestation. They see how electricity is used in the homes, on the region's small farms, and in its new industries where the people find employment. These things they see bear testimony to a great man's vision and to his work.

But above all I think these visitors sense the spirit of total public service. On massive dams and on giant steamplants they read the bare inscription—"Built for the People of the United States," each one a silent tribute to the living spirit of George Norris. Over and over the simple affirmation is repeated. This program, these projects, are committed to the cause of all the people, as George Norris was committed. There is no other beneficiary, no other purpose served.

The truth about George Norris was never obscured. Some years ago I attended a dinner here in Washington where George Norris was an honored guest. Fine words and moving phrases described his public service. But I remember best a tribute paid by a veteran member of the Senate press gallery. He said something like this: "If I were ever elected to the Senate I would be grateful that the alphabet would cause my name to come after the name of Norris. For if I entered the Chamber when a rollcall was in progress, and my name was next, I would simply ask how Norris voted. If I voted as he did, then I could be sure that I had served my country well."

In the scrambled alphabet of time all our names come after that of George Norris. When our commitment to the people is as complete as his, when in our several ways we work as hard and as courageously as he worked, when we are as generous in victory as he was and as steadfast in defeat, then of each of us it can be truly said that we have "served our country well." Then we shall have entered fully into possession of the heritage he bequeathed us. Then shall the ageless spirit of George W. Norris be fulfilled.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed immediately to the consideration of H.R.

7030, which was messaged over from the House today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a bill (H.R. 7030) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Madam President, I have cleared this bill with the majority and minority leaders and with the chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. I know of no objection to it from any source. The House passed the bill yesterday to unanimous consent.

This is an emergency measure and unless it becomes law in the next few days it will do no good. I introduced an identical bill on Monday and a full explanation of its provisions appeared in Monday's RECORD. However, I shall explain the bill briefly for those who may not have read my statement.

This bill would bring a small measure of relief to cotton farmers whose land has been unplanted because of recent floods, or whose plantings have been washed out. Thousands of acres of cotton land are under water or are so wet that farmers cannot plant them. This bill would permit farmers whose cotton acreage has been flooded to transfer their acreage allotment to another farm within the county or in an adjoining county where they can plant on higher ground. It would not increase cotton acreage one bit, but it will keep many farmers from going broke. Cotton farmers have had disastrous weather strike them in 3 out of the last 4 years, and approval of this transfer authority is one small way that we can help to lessen their losses this year.

The Congress voted this same relief for cotton farmers in 1958, so there is a precedent for this bill. The Department of Agriculture has approved this bill and is taking action to see that it is implemented without delay as soon as it is signed by the President.

I hope that there will be no objection to this very important measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 7030) was read the third time and passed.

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1021) to authorize a program of Federal financial assistance for education.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Madam President, we have been up and down the hill so often on the Federal aid to education bill that there is very little new to be said on the issue. However, I believe this proposal to be of such importance to the survival of our form of government that I hope I will be forgiven for re-

peating some of the basic points involved.

It sometimes seems that we, as a people, have lost the capacity to take the long view and are content to react only in the event of a current emergency. We passed the National Defense Education Act in 1958 only after the Russians shocked us into action by the launching of sputnik. There is no doubt that drastic action was needed to improve the science and language programs in our high schools, but this need existed long before sputnik was put into orbit.

Again, there are overtones of reaction to recent events in the consideration of the present bill. At the time our newspapers were filled with reports of the Russian victory in the man-in-space race, there were various predictions that this event would make it easier to get a Federal aid to education bill through the Congress. If the Russian accomplishment has resulted in increased support for the bill, well and good; but let us not be diverted from the basic fact that this type of program would be needed if the Soviet Union did not even exist. We should pass this bill because it is the wise and right thing to do so—not because external forces prod us into action.

The future of democratic governments will—in the long run—be determined by the ability of their citizens to make wise decisions. The Nation's Founding Fathers were acutely aware of this fact. George Washington wrote:

Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of human happiness. In one in which the measures of government receive their impressions so immediately from the sense of the community as in ours, it is proportionately essential.

Thomas Jefferson also had a unique understanding of the necessity for an educated and informed citizenry in a free society. Jefferson correctly said:

If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.

He was as proud of his role in founding the University of Virginia as of his authorship of the Declaration of Independence.

God has not ordained that our form of government will succeed; nor is there any evidence from history to support the thesis that democracy is a natural form of society. Our form of government is the product of great human effort. It was created by our forefathers with the realization that man is potentially good, but also potentially a beast. Wise actions by our people will always be needed to keep the beast from seizing control. Through education we strive to bring out the good in our young people and to cultivate in them a desire to preserve and protect the values of our society. A good education is basic to good citizenship.

The exercise of the right to vote by one who is incapable of weighing the issues and making a rational decision does not contribute to the ultimate survival of this Nation. I can think of nothing better calculated to hasten our

downfall than the casting of a ballot by a person who does not have the intellectual capacity to vote wisely. James Madison once said: . . .

Popular government without popular education is a prolog to a farce or tragedy.

The problem of education for citizenship was well stated in a comment by a noted scholar which appeared in a magazine some months ago. He said, in effect, that if he exercised his right to vote as carefully and thoughtfully as a citizen in a democracy should, he would spend all his time studying the candidates and the issues. This is a fair commentary on the awesome responsibilities of a citizen in a democracy in this complex and ever-changing world.

The frustrations of the cold war and the general complexity of life today prompt our people to look for easy solutions to complex problems. It is difficult for the shallow thinker to resist the impulse to believe those who have a knack for making complex problems seem simple. The apparent widespread interest in organizations such as the John Birch Society is symptomatic of a natural desire to find an easy answer to the difficult problems facing our Nation and the world. To blame all our difficulties on the Communists is simple enough to do.

It is much harder to face reality and accept the world we live in, and then do something constructive to make it more to our liking. We can blame the Communists for our troubles from now until doomsday, but this will not contribute to the solution of our problems. A genuinely educated citizenry will not be deluded by crackpots and demagogues from within, or by alien doctrines from without. In the long run, the quality of our educational system and the intellectual capacity of our citizens will determine how well our heritage is enriched and preserved.

The frustrations of decisionmaking in a democracy are also evident from the results of the last election. The two candidates were poles apart in their analysis of the Nation's domestic and international problems and what should be done about them. I have my own personal opinion of which analysis was correct. But, the public was so confused and undecided as to who was right that the vote was almost equally divided. There is something drastically wrong with our educational system when the voters—confronted with such diverse views and with the wealth of information available through the mass media—are unable to make a more clear-cut decision on which candidate offered the best program for the Nation. In less perilous times, the Nation could afford an indecisive, timid electorate—but not in these days of crisis.

We have been deluged with reports in recent years pointing out the emphasis which Russians place on education as a means of achieving their goal of world domination. There is no doubt that the Russian leaders have a deep understanding of the interrelationship between education and economic development. Their

approach to education is focused on the training of technical skills. The success of their concentration on this narrow aspect of education is unquestioned. In less than 50 years, Russia has moved from a relatively undeveloped state into the space age. Sputnik, lunik, and the cosmonaut are only a few of the more glamorous results of their intense devotion to education.

We have a much more difficult task in education in America. Our people must not only be trained in ever increasingly difficult technical skills, but also in the development of those human traits which make up the political, economic, and social man. It is not enough if our scientists are experts in their technical field but know nothing outside and beyond their specialty. The degree of development in technical skills will not be the factor that determines our future. Our society's future will be molded by our success in creating self-discipline in our young people and imbuing them with an understanding of American traditions and institutions. According to Herbert Spencer, the overall object of education is the development of character. The quality of the character developed by our educational system in turn determines our national character.

The need for an educated citizenry is more crucial today than ever before. The world has entered an era of great instability filled with both dangers and promises. Great changes are taking place daily which are shaping the future world which our children will inherit. Remarkable advancements are being made in all fields of science—from the development of the power to split the atom to a cure for polio. Scientists have opened new vistas of knowledge which can be applied either to destroy civilization or to cure many of the problems of mankind. At the same time, our capacity for understanding and getting along peacefully in the world has not kept pace and—if anything—has deteriorated. Whether we use this fund of knowledge for mankind's benefit or his doom will, in large measure, be determined by what kind of educational system we have.

If our youth are to be equipped to cope with this complex world, we must improve our educational system at all levels. It is not enough to educate them for adjustment to present conditions. They must be armed with knowledge which will enable them to shape and master the future.

Charles E. Silberman has summed up the requirements of a modern educational system, as follows:

To be practical, an education now must prepare a man for work that doesn't yet exist and whose nature can't even be imagined. This can be done only by teaching people how to learn, by giving them the kind of intellectual discipline and the depth of understanding that will enable them to apply man's accumulated wisdom to new conditions as they arise.

The demands on our educational system were never greater and, if they are to be met, we must have a drastic revision in our sense of values.

In our society we must make sure that every individual has the means to de-

velop his full intellectual potential. A quality education should be available to every boy and girl, whether he or she is from Arkansas or California. Waste in human resources is too costly in a democracy. The uneducated or undereducated man is not only incapable of being an effective participant in the democratic process, but also does not make his fair contribution to economic progress.

Education and economic progress go hand in hand. Each is essential to the other. Education more than any other factor raises the productivity of a nation—and of the individual. Industry today is more dependent on education than ever before. Automation—and technological progress in general—dramatized the vulnerability of the uneducated man to machine competition. In order to meet the challenge of this new industrial era, our educational system must be revised and updated.

The makeup of our labor force is changing rapidly, reflecting new technological developments. Occupations requiring a high educational level are expanding rapidly, while those requiring little education are contracting. The reasons for this trend were well stated by Dean Francis Chase of the University of Chicago when he said:

The qualities essential to employability and productivity are coming closer and closer to the characteristics that have long been attributed to the educated person.

In 1910, considerable education was required of only a third of the labor force. This has now risen to one-half the labor force. The day is approaching rapidly when the man with only his energy to sell will have nothing to sell. Obviously, it would be a waste of time and money to give every young person a college education. But, we can insure that every person has a chance, and is encouraged, to develop his full intellectual capacity. If we do less, we shall be wasting the Nation's most valuable asset—the brainpower of its youth.

Careful examination of the current unemployment situation reveals the relationship between education and economic dislocations. A recent Wall Street Journal article pointed out that the chances of unemployment are in inverse proportion to a worker's educational level. In March, the unemployment rate among professional and technical personnel was 1.6 percent; clerical personnel, 4.9 percent; skilled workers, 9.1 percent; semiskilled workers, 12.1 percent; and unskilled workers, 19.1 percent.

In spite of this clear-cut handwriting on the wall for uneducated workers, the Department of Labor has estimated that 7.5 million, or 30 percent, of those entering the labor force in the 1960's will not have completed high school. There is a bleak future for these unskilled workers. No doubt many of this number have the capacity to go on to further training in both citizenship and specific technical skills. Without further education most of them will be a drag on the economy and will be on and off the unemployment rolls. In the long run, the country—and the individual worker—would be far better off if a portion of the funds spent

on unemployment compensation were devoted to educating the less skilled worker to fill a more responsible role in industry.

While there is extensive unemployment in the ranks of the unskilled and semiskilled workers, there is a critical shortage of technicians and skilled personnel in many industries. Education has not kept pace with technology. John Kenneth Galbraith went to the heart of this dilemma when he said,

... the machine has become desperately dependent on the improvement of man, and our economy is better suited to supply machines than to improve men.

Statistics prove that there is a high correlation between social dislocations—crime, poverty, and so forth—and lack of education. It has been estimated that we pay about twice as much for the cost of social dereliction as we pay for all elementary and secondary education. We cannot afford this waste of human resources and perpetuation of the poverty-ignorance breeding cycle. Unless we place education in proper perspective, national strength will never be adequately developed.

The status of education in America leaves much to be desired. I do not agree with Robert Hutchins' statement that "we do not know what education could do for us because we have never tried it." We have tried, but we have not tried hard enough. The problems of meeting the demands on our educational system will get worse before they get better. The school age group since 1950 has grown twice as fast as the total population. It was 45 million last year, and is expected to increase to nearly 49 million by July, 1963. An estimated \$5 billion was spent for public elementary and secondary education in 1948-49. This has risen to an estimated \$16.7 billion this school year. Although expenditures have tripled in a little over 10 years, it is expected that \$30 billion will be required in 1968-69 just to maintain existing standards. In spite of the fact that educational expenditures are rising rapidly, the percentage of gross national product devoted to education has remained relatively constant at about 3.5 percent since 1930, according to the Rockefeller Report on Education. Although the relationship of educational expenditures and GNP has remained fairly constant, the rapid rise in enrollments has resulted in a proportionately smaller expenditure of the GNP per pupil. We still spend as much on tobacco and alcohol and over twice as much on purchase and operation of automobiles as we do on public elementary and secondary education. I often wonder what history will say of a nation which spends three times as much on its military establishment as on its public schools.

The status of teachers in our public schools is a national disgrace. Henry Adams summarized the importance of teachers when he said,

A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops.

Our teachers have the responsibility for shaping the hearts and minds of our children and yet they are regarded by

H. R. 7030

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17, 1961

Received; read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 344 (n) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out the fig-
5 ures "1958" where they first appear therein and inserting
6 the figures "1961" and (2) by striking out the last two
7 sentences thereof and inserting: "Any farm allotment trans-
8 ferred under this paragraph shall be deemed to be released
9 acreage for purposes of acreage history credits under sections
10 344 (f) (8), 344 (m) (2), and 377 of this Act."

Passed the House of Representatives May 16, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7030

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

May 17, 1961

Received; read twice, considered, read third time, and
passed without amendment

Public Law 87-37
87th Congress, H. R. 7030
May 20, 1961

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 344(n) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended (1) by striking out the figures "1958" where they first appear therein and inserting the figures "1961" and (2) by striking out the last two sentences thereof and inserting: "Any farm allotment transferred under this paragraph shall be deemed to be released acreage for purposes of acreage history credits under sections 344(f)(8), 344(m)(2), and 377 of this Act."

Cotton.
Acreage allot-
ments, transfer.
72 Stat. 186.
7 USC 1344.
75 STAT. 84.
75 STAT. 85.
73 Stat. 393.
7 USC 1377.

Approved May 20, 1961, 10:00 a.m.

